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of the branch society system. By the vote of the Rhode Island Peace Society the terms of admission are to accord with the provisions of the new constitution of the national organization, but the details of affiliation are left to the trustees of the State association acting in conference with the Washington office.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, formed in 1819, is the oldest State peace society in the United States and the only one in continuous existence since the early days. All other State peace societies became merged with the national society after its formation in 1828 or dropped out of existence in some other way, none of the strong societies of New England, neither the Connecticut nor the Massachusetts Peace Society, retaining its own form and name. The first of the State societies in New England to come into the federation on the branch society plan of 1908 was the new Connecticut Peace Society, which was organized shortly before that time. The second was the Massachusetts Peace Society, organized April 27, 1911. New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont came next in January, February, and May of this year. The entrance of Rhode Island into the federation completes the organization of five State branches in New England in a single year.

The officers of the Rhode Island Society are: Honorary president, James H. Chace; president, Charles Sisson; vice-presidents, Dr. Seth K. Gifford, Charles P. Roundy, Thomas J. Battey; secretary, Robert P. Gifford; treasurer, Willis H. White.

It is the intention of the directors of the society to secure an executive secretary and to have a State headquarters in the business center of Providence. An effort will be made to make the influence of Rhode Island count in the peace movement of the future as never before.

A list of honorary vice-presidents, composed of influential citizens of the State, will soon be chosen and the campaign of work fully inaugurated.

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Connecticut Peace Society.

The Connecticut Peace Society is one of the most active and influential of the constituent branches of the American Peace Society. We are glad to give the following short account, sent us by the secretary, Mr. Rodney W. Roundy, of its annual meeting and dinner at Waterbury, on June 17:

It is the persistent policy of the Connecticut Peace Society to become more thoroughly representative of State-wide interests so far as they relate to the peace movement. To do so, a very successful meeting was held on the 17th of June, in Waterbury, Conn. A dinner was given the society in the evening by the Waterbury Business Men's Association, at which Dr. Trueblood and President Call were enthusiastically received as the speakers. Both men were at their best, and received most hearty treatment by the men who listened to them. The development of peace sentiment in the Waterbury community was much enlarged on this happy occasion.

The annual meeting was held in the afternoon.

A feature of the work of the Connecticut Society

during the past year has been the publication of "The Beginning of the Peace Movement," by Prof. Curtis M. Geer, of the department of church history of the Hartford Theological Seminary. This address was first given before the students of the seminary, and has found circulation through our publication as well as through the *Hartford Seminary Record*.

The work of the secretary, as sketched in his report, showed a large circularization in behalf of the treaties of arbitration between this country and Great Britain and this country and France, respectively. A goodly number of churches, religious and educational organizations sent resolutions to the Connecticut Senators.

Four thousand copies of the peace day pamphlet prepared by the American School Peace League, and sent out through the United States Bureau of Education, were circulated by this society to the schools of the State, through the State board of education. The remaining reports of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress were sent to the public libraries and high school libraries of the State.

The society has presented the claims of Elihu Burritt for a memorial statue at the State capitol to the State commission on sculpture.

The present membership of the society is two hundred and eighty-six.

It is purposed soon to print a booklet containing a historical statement of our Connecticut Peace Society, its constitution and by-laws, available literature, summary of important facts of peace and arbitration, and other interesting items.

The society has opened headquarters for its work at 177 Asylum street, Hartford, in the office of the Connecticut Bible Society. Here the secretary will spend some of his time, a clerical assistant will always be in attendance, and peace literature will be displayed.

It was voted at the annual meeting to request the ADVOCATE OF PEACE to print the following resolutions as passed at the business session:

RESOLUTIONS.

For the extension of the substitution by contracting nations of the principles of international law in place of the methods of force and violence, we pledge our support to those large endeavors making for a code of international law, for an international court of justice, and for the equal rights of all nations before such a court.

We call upon all churches, schools, and beneficent societies to lend their sympathies and support to the world-wide struggle of the peoples to rid themselves of unreasonable war.

We express anew our faith that the legislative possibilities inherent in the recurrent Hague conferences, the adjudicating powers embodied in the international court of prize and in the international court of justice, all but completed, together with the executive force of public opinion, constitute a reasonable hope of an ultimate and effective substitute for war.

We therefore urge our Government, and all in authority, to spare no efforts to enable the coming Hague conference to perfect these three great agencies for the establishment of obligatory arbitration and the overthrow of burdening armaments.

We record our profound regret that the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, proposed and

championed by President Taft, were not passed by the Senate in substantially their original form. We express our hope that the principles involved in those treaties may be kept actively before the world until they become incorporated as the abiding practice, first, of these three great nations, and then of all governments, in accord with that broadening spirit characteristic of modern international fraternity.

We welcome the glad news of extended areas of service for our American Peace Society and of the spirit of generous co-operation evident on every hand among the organizations working for the abolition of war.

We reaffirm the ancient principles of "Thou shalt not kill," of "Love thy neighbor as thyself," of "Every one who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment," of "Love your enemies," of "Pray for them that persecute you," of "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God;" of "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

We also wish to express our appreciation of the interest and zeal of the Waterbury Business Men's Association in arranging for the banquet this evening, and for the addresses so well calculated to increase the influence of the Peace Society, and of the courtesy of the First Church in opening its rooms for our annual meeting.

The British Peace Society.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society, held at the Mansion House, London, on the 8th of May, was the 96th anniversary of the venerable society, which was founded by William Allen and a few of his friends in 1816. A number of prominent public men were in attendance, among whom were the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Advocate Ure, Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P.; Canon W. L. Crane, Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P.; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Wm. P. Byles, M. P.; Baron de Forest, M. P.; Mr. A. J. Murray Macdonald, and others. The president of the society, Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M. P., in the course of his address, said that—

"In the whole history of the society no year had been so full of encouragement as the twelve months through which they had just passed. Nations were vying with one another in expressions of friendship, and at the same time they realized that the resources of civilization were being more and more directed to preparations of an unprecedented magnitude in connection with provision for war. Again, by the improved methods of communication and the more rapid transit of commodities, nations were being brought closer and closer to one another. He was glad to say that in recent years there had been an increased disposition on the part of diplomatists to adopt a straightforward and open system of communication one with another. At the same time, it seemed that more questions arose presenting situations of very serious moment. The increase of controversial questions was attributed in some quarters to the growth of diplomatic frankness, but he desired to point out that in former times the circuitous phrases employed to veil reservations sometimes led to immediate war. He believed the present tendency was to enable misunderstandings to disappear. They were all anxious to devote the resources of their country to productive enterprise, the development of education and

social reform, and yet they realized that governments were dissipating their wealth in unproductive engines for slaughter of human beings, and for the production of suffering. No class had been more opposed to war than the masses of organized labor. He supposed there were very few writers in the press who did not do their utmost as individuals to try to prevent war breaking out between nations, yet the headlines which they permitted to appear in their newspapers did excite suspicion among the peoples of the world. (Cheers.) Any strange feeling which existed during the past year between Germany and the British people he believed to be largely attributable to facts of this kind. During the year they had settled by arbitration one of their differences with the German people in connection with the boundaries around Walfisch Bay. He deplored the postponement of the arbitration treaty with the United States; but if it should come next year, as they prayed it would, they would feel that something real had been attained to mark the centenary of peace which would then have been established between the American nation and their country."

A resolution presented by the Lord Advocate was adopted deploring the continuance of the war between Italy and Turkey, expressing regret that the efforts of President Taft to establish a permanent treaty of arbitration had not, so far, been ratified by the Senate of the United States, recognizing the growing sentiment in favor of peace, reaffirming confidence in the method of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes, and rejoicing in the manifest progress of the world in the direction of universal peace.

The society, the annual report shows, has carried on a vigorous campaign of work during the year, a total of more than 550 addresses and meetings standing to the account of the secretary and the other agents. Lantern lectures have been extensively used. The committee are appealing for a million shillings to enable them to carry out their extensive plans. They ought easily to get this sum.

Notes on the Recent Development of the Peace Movement in Japan.

By Gilbert Bowles, English Secretary of the Japan Peace Society.

Hague Day Meeting: On May 18 a large public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Kanda, Tokio, under the auspices of the Japan Peace Society. The speakers were: Hon. S. Ebara, one of the vice-presidents of the society, recently elevated to a seat in the House of Peers; Mr. K. S. Inui, the Japanese peace lecturer from America; Dr. T. Terao, formerly professor in the Imperial University, who spoke on his experiences in China as an adviser of the Canton government; Baron Shibusawa, the prince of Japanese business men, who gave his voice strongly against the idea that war makes for the prosperity of a nation; Baron Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance, executive vice-president of the Japan Peace Society, explained the importance, the nature, and the progress of the peace movement.

At the same hour a union meeting of English-speaking students was held under the auspices of the Japan branch of the International Peace Forum, at the Central University.